Bombay Gazette.

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER :—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM :—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LI. WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1840. **3,162.**

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The First Class Ship "ORESTES," 529 Tons, THOS. SMITH, Commander, will sail on the 25th inst., and has superior accommodations for passengers. For freight or Passage apply to Captain SMITH or to Messrs. HIGGINSON and CARDWELL.—Meadow Street, 20th May 1840.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The fine first class Ship "WILLIAM SHARPLES," of 794 Tons, WM. JONES, Commander, will have quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to Captain JONES, or to Messrs. HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL.—Bombay, 20th May 1840.

NOTICE.—A Meeting of the PROPRIETORS of the JOINT STOCK SUGAR COMPANY will be held on Friday next the 29th Instant, at the Office of Messrs. FOSTER AND Co. at 3 P. M. for the election of two DIRECTORS, and the transaction of other business.

WM. CHURCH,
Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th May 1840.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular the goods and Chattles, rights and Credits which were of EDWARD IRONSIDE, late of Basford House Cheltenham, in the County of Gloucester, Esquire, deceased, formerly in the Civil Service of the Honorable East India Company with his last will and Testament annexed, may be committed to JAMES HENRY CRAWFORD and GEORGE WILLIAM ANDERSON both of Bombay Esqrs. of the Honorable East India Company's Civil Service, two of the constituted attornies of ROBERT BARNWELL Esquire and the REVEREND FRANCES GEORGE ROWLINS two of the Executors named in and appointed by the said will without the said JAMES HENRY CRAWFORD and GEORGE WILLIAM ANDERSON given security for such administration, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.

ACTON S. AYRTON,—*Proctor.*

THIS day Wednesday, the 20th Inst., will be sold at the Rooms of Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co., a quantity of Prime Hams and Cheese, landed from the Ship *Competent*. Also 106 Hogsheads and 5 Butts of Bass's and Allsops Beer, saved from the same ship.

On the same day a superior Invoice of Town made Shoes of all sizes and description, just imported; Three fine toned Guitars, Tart Fruits, Bottled Porter, a case of Turkey Red Prints, a quantity of Bleached Long Cloths slightly damaged; a few Bolts of Canvas, and a variety of other Articles.

At 1 P. M. any Horses or Carriages offering and at 4 P. M. Two Spars belonging to the Ship *Hannah*.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will submit for Sale by Public Auction on Wednesday the 27th May, all that valuable property known as the *Bombay Gazette* Newspaper, together with the Types, Printing Presses, and the whole of the Stock and Effects connected therewith.—Further particulars of which will appear in a future publication.—Bombay, 20th May 1840.

IND AND SMITH'S PALE ALE.

A BATCH of October Brew, imported Ex "*Romeo and Catharine*," Apply to

THOS. JEFFERIES & Co.

May 19th, 1840.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each..	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles.....	,,	1
Policies of Insurance.....	,,	1
Bills of Exchange, per set.....	Ans.	8
Interest Bonds.....	,,	8
Bills of Lading.....	,,	8
Powers of Attorney, each.....	,,	8

All orders for Letter-Press, and Copper-Plate Printing, will be punctually attended.—Bombay, 20th May 1840.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.—At this Office, THE CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY for the present year, with the ARMY, CIVIL, AND INDIAN NAVY LISTS, EUROPEAN INHABITANTS, corrected to the latest possible date, and the list of H. H. the NIZAM'S ARMY,—It likewise contains regulations relating to the three services and to the Mercantile Community, with a variety of useful Tables and other matter, printed on English Paper in new Types. As only a limited number of copies is struck off, gentlemen desirous of having the CALENDAR and DIRECTORY are requested to make early applications. MARRYATT'S CODE OF SIGNALS of the latest Edition now in the Press, will form a seperate Book, and delivered to Subscribers in a few days.

Bombay Gazette Office, 20th May 1840.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

With reference to the Notification issued from this Department under date the 13th ultimo, the attention of the public is particularly called to the circumstance, that an earlier date than is usual, (vizt. the 23rd of May) has been fixed on, for the despatch of the Steamer with the Mail for June next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

NOTIFICATION.

It is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council to despatch a Steamer from Bombay to the Persian Gulph with a Mail for England, on the 22d of June.

Arrangements have been ordered to be made, to secure, as far as practicable, the safe and speedy passage of the Mails from Bussora to Beyroot, but it is essential that letters both private and public be made of small dimensions, that the Mail bags may be light.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council
E M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy to Govt.*

FROM THE BOMBAY PRESS.

Among the extracts, will be found one from the *Bombay Gazette*, in which comments are made upon a paragraph taken from the last publication of this *Journal*, and an unwarranted interpretation given to that paragraph, as if it were intended as a sarcastic remark on the Bank of Bombay. We protest against such interpretation; we have no hostility to that Institution; on the contrary we wish it success, and even the paragraph in question, which we inserted to call public attention, had that object in view. It states the facts of an advertisement having been published in four languages, of the Directors having found out, to use the expresaions of the advertisement, that "parties have been subjected to a charge in the Bazar for converting Bank notes into specie," which is manifestly a discount, lastly that the Directors have issued notice that they will cash those notes, at their own office, free of charge.

Let any unprejudiced person read the paragraph with calmness; he will therein find no hostile meaning; on the contrary it is a plain summary of facts, which terminates with the most unequivocal proof of the Bank's resolution to prevent all future attempts at establishing a discount.

We publish these observations with pleasure, first in order to prevent the public from forming any misconception as to the meaning of the paragraph, and secondly in order to aid the Bank in the object of its advertisement, which is, by the fullest publicity to show, that they are determined to put down all schemes for deceiving any of the inhabitants of Bombay, as to their mode of dealing with their notes.—*Courier, May* 19.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE BUGGY WALLAS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—May I ask when will the extortion practised by the Buggy Wallas be put down? I wanted a conveyance to go to Camballah this morning on business of importance, and sent a man for a Buggy for about an hour; but the answer brought to me was that no Buggy could he had in less than one and a half Rupee, and that I should pay two thirds of it before the Horse was harnessed to the carriage, and whether I liked the conveyance and made use of it or not, after it was brought to my House, the fare would be forced from me? At this answer I kept myself quiet (not being rich enough to pay so much as, ½ Rupee for a trip to Camballah from Girgaum,) thinking of making a complaint to you, which I now beg to do in the hope that you will bring it to the notice of the proper authority, with a view of checking the rapacity of these mercenaries—the Buggy Wallas.

I remain,
Your's obediently,
A NATIVE.

19th May 1840.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

May 17th.—Pay Master J. Moore, 2d Queens Royals from Cochin.
do. do. Lieut. May, 11th Regt. M. N. I.
do. do. Ensign Anderson, 18th Regt. N. I., from Poonah.
do. 18th. Ensign Charles Barrow, 19th Regt. N. I., from Poonah.
do. 19th. Capt. Smythe, 4th Regt., from Mahabnlishwar.
do. do. Bt. Capt. E. A. Guerin, 2d E. Regt., from Pore Bunder,

DEPARTURES.

May 17th.—Lieut. Bruce, Artillery, to Bhooj.
do. 18th. Ensign Williamsou, 21st Regt. N. I., to Poonah.
do. 19th. Ensign Chas. Commeline, ditto., to Mahabulishwar.
do. 20th. Capt. J. Grant, Staff, to Deesa.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVED.—May 19th, Ship Cleveland, Wm. Morley, Master, from Batavia 10th April.

SAILED.—May 17th, Portuguese Brig Esperanca, J. F. de Sena, Master, to Singapoor and Macao.

Passengers.—11 Portuguese.

Do. 17th. Ship Kirkman Finlay, John Scott, Master, to Liverpool.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessels.	Agents.	Destination	To Sail.
A Steamer.....	Spt. I. Navy	Suez.. ..	23rd May.
Lady Feversham	Dirom Carter & Co..... ..	London ..	Dispatch.
Moffatt..	Frith and Co..	London ..	26th May,
Inglish..... ..	B. & A Hormasjee.....	London ..	10th June
James Pattison.	MacVicar Burn & Co.....	London ..	Dispatch
Catherine.....	Forbes & Co..	London ..	Dispatch.
Abbotsford.....	Dirom Carter and Co.. ..	Liverpool	19th May
Regular..	Ritchie Stuart and Co.. ..	Liverpool	26th instan
Gondolier.....	Dirom carter & co.....	Liverpool	20th inst
Orestes.....	Higginson and co.....	Liverpool	In May
Shannoon.....	Forbes and co.	Liverpool	Dispatch
John Bull.....	Ritchie Steuart and co.. ..	Liverpool	30th May
W. Sharples....	Higginson and cardwell.. ..	Liverpool	Dispatch
R. Lancaster..	Macvicar Burn and co.....	Liverpool	Dispatch
John Knox.. ..	Do. do..	Liverpool	
Barbara..	B. & A. Hormasjee.....	Liverpool	1st Juue
Romeo..... ..	Remington &co	Falmouth	In May
Bucephalus.. ..	W. Nicol & co.	Clyde....	
Brenda.....	J. Nusserwanjee and Co...		
Maria.....	Macvicar Burn and co.....		
Cestrian..	Edmond Bibby and co.....		
Hannah..	T. Jefferies & co.....	Singapore	In May
Sir W. Wallace.	T. Jefferies and co.....	Singapoor.	In May
Kusrovie..	E. Framjee ..	Singapore	Dispatch
Le Auguste.. ..	T, Jefferies and co	Bourbon..	
Barossa..	Frith and Co..	China....	30th May.
Fort William...	J. Jeejeebhoy.	Do.	
Ceylon Govt... Steamer Seaforth..... ..	Frith and co...	Columbo.	Uncertain.
Caroline..	.....		
Lady Grant.. ..	.....		
Shaw Allum....	E. Framjee....	Calcutta..	Dispatch
Furzu Allum. ..	Do. do....	Do.	20th inst
Tinamara.	Mr. E. Bates.	Do.	
David Clark...	Remington&co.		
Helen..			

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Vessels.	Agents.	From.	To Sail.
Steamer Sesostris	Supt. IndianNavy	London ..	17th Feb.
Abel Gower..	Dirom,Carter&Co	London ..	15th Feb.
*Earl Durham.	Grey & Co.....	London ..	30th Dec.
Ann.....	Dirom,Carter&Co	London ..	2nd April
Euphrates	Do. Do.....	London ..	2nd Do.
Thetis.....	Do. Do.....	London ..	18th Feb.
Tartar.....	Remington & Co.	London ..	15thMarch
Juverna..	.....	London ..	
Lord W. Bentinck.... ..	D. & M. Pestonjee	London ..	24th Feb.
Justina.... ..	Wooler & Co.. ..	London ..	5th March.
Queen Victoria	.....	London ..	17th Feb.
Caledona	McGregor Browg.	Liverpool	24th Feb.
Majestic..	George S. King.	Liverpool	1st March
Wilson	W. Nicol & Co..	Liverpool	31st Dec.
Wm. Turner..	P. Milne & Co.	Liverpool	22d Feb.
Crown.....	Dirom Carter&Co	Liverpool	4th Feb.
British King..	Skinner & Co. ..	Clyde.. ..	
Monarch.....	.....	Do.. ..	
Hindoostan ..	.....	Do.. ..	22d Feb.
Quinten Leech.	.....	Do.. ..	27thMarch
Mary Mitchelson....	Foster & Co....	Llanelly ..	30th Nov.
Queen.....	.....	Do.. ..	23d Sept.
Salacia..... ..	Dirom,Carter&Co	Do.. ..	
Pacquet d'Havana..	.....	Bordeaux	5th Aug.
Emilia..	T. Jefferies& Co.	Bordeaux	4th June.
Bolivar..	.....	Rio..... ..	
Calcutta.....	Dirom, Cart.&Co	Liverpool.	17th Mar.
Northumberlan	.....	London ..	5th Apr.
Sarah.....	Grey and Co.. ..	London ..	25th Mar.
Tweed	.....	.....	15th Do.
Lord Auckland	Dirom Carter&Co	London ..	25th Feb.
Cumbrian.. ..	.....	London ..	2d April.
Dartmouth. .	Dirom,Carter&Co	London .	
*Lintin..... ..	H. and Cardwell.	Liverpool	24th Feb.
Higginson....	Do. Do....	Liverpool	5th Mar.
Amazon.....	.....	Liverpool	2d April.
Wililam.....	DiromCarter&Co	Liverpool	
Madonna....	DiromCarter&Co.	Liverpool	
Westmoreland	.....	Hull.....	18thMarch
John Garrow.	.....	Newcastle	
Memnon..	DiromCarter&Co	Llanelly...	
Colchester ..	.....	Llanelly ..	10th Feb.
Elizabeth Walker.....	.....	Do.. ..	do.
Ino.....	.....	Llanelly ..	8th Feb
Pacquet de Havana..	.....	Bordeaux	5th Aug.

* Have sailed, by the latest accounts.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

E. I. C. VESSELS.—Steamers Semiramis, Berenice, Cleopatra, and Victoria.

Ceylon Govt. Steamer Seaforth, The E. I. C. Receiving Ship Hastings; Brig Taptee, Sloop Clive, Schooner Constance, Shannon, and Cutter Margaret.

MERCHANT VESSELS.—Benares, Caudry, Hydroos, Cornwallis, Adelaide, Fort William, Lancaster Hydroose, Colonel Newall, Lord Castle, Mahomedee, Abbotsford, Dowlutpursad. Cauderbux Khain Moombaruck, Gondolier, Orestes, Regular, Rangoon, Lady Feversham, Mor, Mahamudy, Doulut Savoy, Mayaram Dayaram, Faize Allum, Barossa, Shah Allum, Kusrovie, Moffatt, Soobrow, Lady Grant, Wm. Sharples, John Bull, Bucephalus, Eleanor Lancaster, Caroline, Romeo, John Knox, Shannon, Maria, Inglis, Sincapore, Pittamber Savoy, Barbara, Earl of Clare, Bombay Castle, Lowjee Family, Adele, Brenda, Asia Felix, Tenamara, Catherine, James Pattison, Cestrian, David Clark, Helen, Sir Herbert Herschel, Sir Herbert Compton, and Cleveland.

PORTUGUESE.—Brig Simplicia.

FRENCH.—Barque Augustus,

TIME OF HIGH WATER.

MAY 1840.	MORN. H. M.	AFT. H. M.
20th Wednesday.....	1 13	1 31
21st Thursday.....	1 47	2 6

Latest advices Received.

From *London*..... 5TH APRIL.
„ *Paris*..... 6TH Do.

LATEST DATES OF INDIAN NEWS.

Calcutta.....	May 7th.
Delhi.....	„ 6th.
Agra.....	„ 9th.
Madras.....	„ 11th.
Ceylon.....	„ 1st.
Maulmain.....	March 11th.
Singapoor.....	April 15th.
China.....	March 27th.

DIARY OF THE WEEK.

May 20—Wednesday.
21—Thursday.
22—Friday.—Princess of Hamburg born, 1770.
23—Saturday.
24—Sunday.—5th Sunday after Easter.—Rogation Sunday.—Queen Victoria born, 18.9.—Moon Last Quarter
25—Monday.
26—Tuesday.—Augt. 1st Bp. of Cant.

RATES OF GOVT. STOCK,—16TH MAY 1840.

4 per Cent—1835	36.....	at	97 8 98
4 per Cent—1832	33.....	at	103 8 104
5 per Cent—1829	30.....	at	111 8 112
5 per Cent—1825 according to No.....	26		

To Correspondents.

WE beg to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from "A SUPPORTER," enclosing a descriptive letter by some one name unknown, but as he went to sleep while writing we were affected with somnolency while reading his production, and the weather is now so hot, that we think our readers want no incentive to court the embraces of the Drowsy God, and accordingly cannot give it a place in our pages.

We have received also another letter from "PRO BONO PUBLICO" and Scribbler, whom with Mrs. Malaprop, we opine to be like McCorberus two Gentlemen at once. We are sorry also to be obliged to refuse him a place in our columns, but to prevent disappointment, we beg to assure him that communications of the nature he has sent will be neither pleasing, to us or to the reading and polished public in general, and are quite inadmissable both from their tone and style.

THE GAZETTE.

Wednesday, May 20, 1840.

ARRIVED May 19, Ship *Cleveland*, W. Morley, Master, from Batavia 10th April.

HER Majesty as a direct mark of her estimation of Sir John F. Fitzgerald's services, has appointed him to the Colonelcy of the 85th or the Queen's own Light Infantry, vacant by the death of Lt. General Sir W. Thornton K. C. B.

Sir John has been so long connected with the Bombay Presidency (where we believe he first arrived as Commanding Officer of the gallant XXth Regiment of Maida celebrity) that it would be superfluous for us to remark upon his claims to the gratitude of his country and the approbation of his sovereign. We have been informed that he was long a member of a Light Corps, and therefore the selection of such a command is judicious as well as just.

THE Boatswain of the Ship *Competent* having preferred a charge against the Commander of running the Ship on Shore on purpose, The following is a sketch of what is stated to have been the case before the Police Magistrates, the Boatswain deposed that on the morning of the occurrence of the wreck, the Captain was on Deck and that he pointed out to him that he was running the Ship into danger, and that a Buoy was on the starboard bow, which ought to be on the larboard. That it was his opinion that the Ship might have been saved if the Commander had attended to his suggestion. It came out however that quarrels had taken place betweeu him and the Captain on the passage, and his grog had been stopped. Several of the Seamen were

also examined who deposed to a similar story, and also mentioned the fact of a quarrel having taken place between the parties on the passage but they also had on one occasion been implicated in a strike and refusal to work in the Bay of Biscay on some complaint of short allowance of flour. The examination of the chief officer and Captain Hayman the officer in charge of the Light House was gone into at great length. The former reputed the evidence of the Seamen and expressed his entire disbelief of the Commanding Officer's being capable of the crime laid to his charge, and deposed to his very severe indisposition at the time of the hip's loss. Captain Hayman merely stated that very proper measures had been taken by him to prevent the unfortunate occurrence. The Chief Magistrate who was assisted by a very experienced officer of the Indian Navy, and the Honorable Company's Solicitor, acquitted the Captain of all felonious intent and his recognizances having been discharged the case was dismissed. It is but justice to the complainant to say that he was acquitted of all improper motives in bringing the affair to the notice of the legal authorities.

We find that we have been most unintentionally imputing an indifference on the part of the Bombay authorities to the comforts of her Majesty's Leges, which does not exist. We allude to our repeated notice of the want of regulations for the Tindals, Dinghey, and Buggy Wallahs, Humals, "*et id genus omne*" which infest our Island, while we *rather wondered* at the delay of such a salutary enactment. But our surprize is at an end From most undoubted authority we are able to state, that the blame rests where almost all the vexations for the Bombay Presidency are brewed viz in the city of Palaces. The Calcutta Council not content with trying to annoy us about our Post office arrangements, stop our Steamers and Burk our Bank, are keeping us from any provision to protect us from extortion, robbery, and domestic vexation of the most acute kind. It is the scene of evils and not their individual magnitude which constitute true wretchedness. Every body is calling out and committing a little constructive treason in the shape of a few peculiar blessings on the local Government; which is not only guiltless and underserving of anethema, but has done every thing in its power to set matters on a proper footing. To evidence this we have seen a proposed draft of our government effectually providing remedies for such nuisances drawn up so long ago as 1829!!! by the then Chief Magistrate Mr. DeVitre and Sir James Dewar then Advocate General, but which appears to have died in embryo, as it never was passed into Law.

We have also reason to know that our late Chief Magistrate (Mr. Warden's) attention was called to the evil on his first arrival here, but from some unknown cause his wishes and endeavours were also abortive. Finally in 1838 the Local Government appointed a committee consisting of the Advocate General, the Senior Magistrate of Police, and the Master Attendant to draw up an Act "for the guidance of Humauls, Boatmen, and Drivers of hired Carriages" which was completed, and actually sent to the Supreme Government in November 1838!!! Since which time no notice whatever has been taken of it, and therefore to the Calcutta Council should all our *votive offerings* be addressed. This is another special proof of the blessed effects of the last Charter and of Lord Glenelg's pet measure. What could that dosing old Charly have been about, when he made two countries larger than two thirds of the Monarchies of Europe depend on a third at a thousand miles distance. Whatever the Whigs may have done for England, we owe them no gratitude in India for their legislation. We sincerely hope the European citizens of the two subordinate Presidencies will agitate until they get old Calcutta off their necks which sticks to them like the old Man of the Mountain in Sinbad the Sailor's tale and whenever they make an independent movement, gives them a kind squeeze round the throat with his legs enough to kill them to remind them of their inferiority. We do trust that a remonstrance will reach the Mahratta ditches & that Uncle Toby & Co. will not be allowed to withhold measures by which our comforts are to be increased in revenge for the defeat of their designs on the fair fame of our Virgin Bank. We really believe that the ditchers are so jealous of us, that if Bombay and *her Steamers* were submerged by some marine convulsion, like Cromwell, they would exclaim "a crowning mercy."

We give insertion to the following Memorial from Dr. R. H. Kennedy to the Court of Directors, on the subject of Batta for the Affghanistan Campaign having been given to him, then holding the rank of Superintending Surgeon only, at the same rate as a Captain in the Line, and praying that his Batta may be given as a Lieut. Colonel and quotes the order on which he founds the claim. He has made out so good a case that anything we could add would be supererogatory, but we must take leave to offer our tribute of admiration to the Esprit de Corps on which he founds his remonstrance. He shews that the personal benefit would be small but stands in the gap for his juniors and probable successors. We are quite sorry to observe the apathy which pervades all classes of the Service, whenever any measure for their benefit either in dignity, pocket or comfort is propounded, and it is quite refreshing to see a Man make his private case a fulcrum to propel the interests of his brethren. We only hope that the Medical Service will support so able a leader and follow up his memorial by a general measure. It is quite clear from the heterogenous orders which Dr. Kennedy has quoted that the Medical Service is not upon a footing with every other branch, either in rank or emoluments, that compared with their number, the staff appointments are few and that the higher branches are subject to inferiority of Military Rank, we know well what the army owes to its *Medico's*. In a Regiment who is the tried friend of almost all, the kind and attentive curator in sickness, and the licensed arbitrator in all extra Regimental feuds. There are few men in a corps who have not some obligations to the Doctors, and all would delight in seeing him honored and appreciated by any additional rank or pay which at a trifling expence of money, and a sure return of gratitude might be granted by their Honorable Masters. We sincerely trust the memorial we have alluded to will obtain the support and recommendation of Government, and that our Medical friends will soon be in possession of all the immunities which we conceive to be so justly their due.

TO THE HONORABLE THE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

The respectful Memorial of R. Hartley Kennedy, M. D., Third Member of the Medical Board, Bombay, and late Superintending Surgeon of the Bombay Division of the Army of the Indus.

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

That your Memorialist has learned with grief and disappointment that the rank of Captain has been assigned him by the Supreme Government of India, in awarding to him the donation "of six months full or field batta," granted to "the officers and fighting men of every rank, attached to the army who advanced beyond the Bolan Pass."

That your Hon'ble Court's orders annexed for reference appear explicit that the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, with all its collateral privileges of position in Society, and in the Army, and the result of such rank, in all that respects the contingences of service, are distinctly conferred on your Superintending Surgeons, viz., choice of quarters, prize money, pensions, and pensions to widows; in short every thing except the monthly pay, which as it exceeds the pay of Lieutenant Colonel, was indulgently, and not injuriously declared to be a consolidated fixed sum, and not dependent on official rank; from which your Memorialist most humbly ventures to suppose that the Supreme Government in reducing your Memorialist's batta to Captain's batta in a case which seems equivalent to a prize money donation, may have departed from the letter as well as the general spirit of your instructions.

That the case of Captains by Regimental rank, holding Staff appointments, conferring higher official rank, does not apply to your Memorialist, who received your commission as a Superintending Surgeon, bearing date, May 1st, 1835, by which his former commission as Surgeon was superceded, nor does he now hold any Regimental position by which any contingency belonging to the rank of Captain can be assigned to him.

That since May 1st, 1835, your Memorialist has always claimed and been allowed, by virtue of your orders annexed, the precedence and privileges of a field officer ranking as Lieutenant Colonel; that though the sum of money now denied him, viz. 2520 Rupees, that is to say, six months' batta as Captain 1080 Rupees, instead of 3600, as a Lieutenant Colonel, be not in itself trifling, yet that as he has since been promoted to the Medical Board, and it does not appear possible that he should ever suffer again under the same circumstances, he would have silently submitted to his loss and to the pleasure of the Supreme Government, but the principle it involves of stripping your Senior Medical Officers of the privileges of that rank which you have graciously assigned them, becomes an evil of so much importance to his juniors, that he feels independent of all personal considerations, to solicit your indulgent consideration, ere the orders of the Supreme Government become an established precedent for guidance on all future occasions.

That your Memorialist's losses in the Campaign, though circumstances purely incidental to military operations, exceeded 3600 Rupees; viz. eighteen camels and seven baggage poneys died from overfatigue, and starvation when no forage was procurable, or carried off by the enemy; and property which fell into the enemy's hands during actual conflict, certified by General Willshire to have been so lost through no fault of your Memorialist, and for which no compensation has been granted, though applied for in conformity with the Bombay regulations.

That this statement of actual losses, exceeding the six months' full batta of a Lieutenant Colonel, is not put forth by your Memorialist to substantiate his present petition, since that must depend entirely on the simple meaning intended by your Hon'ble Court to be conveyed in your several orders annexed, that the rank of Lieutenant Colonel was assigned to your Superintending Surgeons; the gracious extent of your order of December 1831, being shown by your letter of April, 1839; and the apparent limitations of your letter of October 1833, which had been adopted and acted on by the Bengal Government, being removed and explained in favor of the Medical Department by your most gracious letter of February 13, 1839; whilst the whole appear to your Memorialist to be conclusive that, the Supreme Government in assigning him Captain's batta, as the batta of his rank as Superintending Surgeon, are not borne out by your orders.

Thereon your Memorialist most earnestly and most humbly prays for himself and for his juniors, as a precedent for future guidance, that, since his commission as Superintending Surgeon was parallel with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, the donation of six months batta may be granted to him as a Lieutenant Colonel, and not as a Captain; a rank he ceased to hold when promoted to Superintending Surgeon.

And your Memorialist as in duty bound shall ever pray, &c.

R. HARTLEY KENNEDY,
3d Member, Medical Board.

Bombay, 20th May 1840.

MILITARY REGULATIONS.

SECTION 41 PARA. 299 AND 300. THIRD SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 132.

Government General Orders, June 5th, 1832.—299 (Hon'ble Court's letter to the Supreme Government, dated 20th December 1831, para. 1.] We have resolved that all the Members of our several Medical Boards shall rank as Colonels, and all Superintending Surgeons as Lieutenant Colonels, in our army from the date of your receipt of this dispatch.

Government General Orders, March 20th 1834.—300 (Hon'ble Court's letter to the Supreme Government, dated October 2d, 1833, para. 7.) When by our orders of 20th December 1831, we granted still more advanced rank to the junior Members of our several Medical Boards and Superintending Surgeons of our several establishments, we did not intend to confer any rights or claims to advanced allowances of any kind, except in cases of distribution of prize money as specified in the orders of 1818.

Government General Orders, June 1st, 1839.—No. 312 of 1839. (Hon'ble Court's letter to the Government of India, 13th February 1839.) We observe from the scale of pensioes which accompanied the letter of the Officiating Secretary in the Military Department at your Presidency to the Madras Government, under date 19th March 1838, that the widows of Members of the Medical Board and of Superintending Surgeons, have not been allowed on their admission to Lord Clive's Fund, the benefit of the rank which under our orders of the 23d October 1833, was granted to Medical Officers holding those appointments. Since the date of that letter it has been our practice to grant to the widows of Members of the Board and of Superintending Surgeons, the pensions allowed from Lord Clive's Fund to the widows of Colonels and Lieutenant Colonels, being the rank then assigned to them respectively. We desire that a similar practice may obtain in India.

MILITARY REGULATIONS.

SECTION 30 PARA. 170. THIRD SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 105.

Government General Orders, May 28th, 1834.—170 (Hon'ble Court's letter 23d October 1833.) Having taken into our consideration the rates of pay at present allowed to Members of the Medical Board and to Superintendiug Surgeons, when on furlough to Europe, we have resolved that from the date of this dispatch, Members of our several Medical Boards be allowed to draw the pay of Colonels of Infantry; and Superintending Surgeons, the pay of Lieutenant Colonels of Infantry, whilst on furlough under the Regulations of the service.

Government General Orders, August 29th, 1839.—No. 449 of 1839. (Honorable Court's letter to the Government of Benzal, dated 11th April 1839. Para. 5.) We approve of the attention paid by you to prevent changes in the Dress Regulations, and sanction and confirm the code as now completed, except so far as it relates to Members of the Medical Board and Superintending Surgeons.

6. The Government of Madras having apprized us that the former code established at your Presidency, contained no specification of the dress of Members of the Medical Board and Superintending Surgeons, we authorized the assimilation of their uniforms with those of the corresponding ranks in Her Majesty's service. You will revise the code accordingly; the corresponding ranks being those of Inspector General and Deputy Inspector General.

7. The relative rank in Her Majesty's army of Inspector General being now that of Brigadier General, we authorize the introduction of the same rule into our service, in fixing the relative rank of Members of the Medical Board.

Indian Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING IN THE LATE GALE.

The *Belle Alliance* and *Christopher Rawson* have both arrived, having suffered considerably in the late gale. The *Futtay Salaam*, of the safety of which ship fears were entertained, was, as we learn, safe in Saugor Roads. We understand that the Marine Board, at the suggestion of Captain Harrington, and with the sanction of Government, dispatched Captain Bowman, in the *Ganges* steamer, on Sunday, to afford assistance to any vessels in distress.—*Englishman, May, 5.*

FRAUD.

We advise our readers and their friends to beware of taking bills drawn in the French language and made '*payable au Government de Chandernagore*,' because such bills have been negociated and are fraudulent. The swindling trick of this consists first in the drawer's persuading his dupe that he has authority to draw upon the French Government, and next that the literal interpretation of the expression we have quoted is 'payable *to* the Government of 'Chandernagore' and its conventional one, in the *patoris* of the colonies is 'payable *at the Government House* of Chandernagore,' so that the swindlers has a double chance of escaping. For obvious reasons we withhold names, but our readers may be assured that fraud to some amount has already been committed in this way.—*Ibid.*

REVEREND DR. DUFF.

The Reverend Dr. Duff has arrived in Calcutta. We cordially welcome him back. He has rendered great service during his stay in England and Scotland, by the pains he took to diffuse correct notions of the state of education and civilization in India, and to arouse the sympathies of his countrymen, in behalf of the benighted natives. Through him the resources of the mission from the General Assembly of the Kirk of Scotland have been greatly augmented, and as a consequence its sphere of usefulness is materially enlarged. Dr. Duff will find that during his absence, his colleagues have laboured very successfully in the great cause of education, and maintained the high character of the school under their management. He will, however, have something to do to settle the vexed question of the prudence and propriety of preceding conversion by education. A little too much zeal on *one* side of the question has, we believe, been productive of some injury.—*Ibid.*

INUNDATION.

A letter from Diamond Harbour dated the 2nd May, mentions that the water had not then run off the land, and that the flood was very high that morning. It was found on enquiry that no ives had been lost by the late inundation there, but the villagers are represented in a most distressed and forlorn condition, without shelter of any description and their whole property lost.—*Bengal Hurkaru May 5.*

CAPTAIN BOWMAN.

The Master Attendant, with the sanction of the Marine Board, has dispatched Captain Bowman to afford assistance to vessels below, which may have suffered from the late gale, placing at his disposal the Government Steamer *Ganges*; this active, enterprising and useful officer left last night in prosecution of his humane duty.—*Ibid.*

Since writing the foregoing we have been informed that Captain Bowman has been obliged to return, in consequence of the *Ganges* not being able to leave the *William Gales*, which she was towing up when Capt. Bowman met her, as the vessel had not a single anchor to bring up by, and the steamer was also in need of coals.—*Ibid.*

THE LATE GALE FELT SEVERELY BY THE VESSELS AT KEDGEREE AND DOWNWARDS.

The consequences of the late gale seem to have been felt severely by the vessels at Kedgeree and downwards—yesterday's report announced four vessels on shore at Kedgeree and in its neighbourhood; the *Clown* at Kedgeree, the *Brilliant* at Hidgelee, the *Allerton* at Haldia River, and the *William Gales* at Kedgeree; the last named vessel was the only one which by last accounts had been fortunate enough to get off.

No accounts have yet been received from Balasore and those parts, but if we are to judge of what must have been experienced there during the late gale, by the following account of the severity with which it was felt on board of the *Christopher Rawson*, while on her passage to this place, we fear that we shall soon receive melancholy tidings of lamentable destruction committed by its violence on that coast.

The Bark *Christopher Rawson* experienced the gale, commencing at E. S. E. at midnight of the 28th, with the outer floating light W. and N. 12 miles distant; the gale increased as the wind veered to S. S. W.; the vessel being then in 20 fathoms, Point Palmyra bearing N. W. The *Rawson* saw no vessels during the gale, but parted company with the schooner *Margrate*, from Rangoon, bound to Calcutta, four days previous to the gale.

The *Christopher Rawson* sprung her mainmast in the partners her fore yard and fore topmast, and had her large cutter washed away from the quarter davits; she also split a new reefed main stay sail and fore topmast stay sail—for eight hours during the gale no canvas could be shown by the vessel, and the sea made a perfect breach over her.

The accounts of damages to ships at Saugor, we strongly fear, will prove far greater than was at first anticipated—at present no communication has been kept up with Saugor for some days, and nothing has been received from there as yet, but we may expect to have some tidings to-morrow.

The *Belle Alliance*, we are happy to say, informs us of the safety of the *Futtay Salam* outside—it will be remembered she forms one of the squadron destined for China.—*Ibid.*

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

(From the Agra Ukhbar May 7.)

The following from a Correspondent at Jullalabad details the present status of affairs in Affghanistan, which appear to be preceding from, rather than approaching a satisfactory settlement.

"The month of April, has nearly passed away, yet the heat is not severe, and the mornings are still pleasantly cool at Jellalabad, and long before the weather becomes oppressively hot, our troops will be encamped at Kábár, and Caubul, enjoying a purer climate, than that of Simla, or Mussoorie. The most luxurious fruits, will again be brought about Camp for sale by the rosy cheek'd girls of Caubul, for amongst all the Cities of Asia, Caubul, for the abundance of its fruits, and beauty of its women, stands unrivalled. The Regiments who will relieve us and come up under advantages that we never had—will be delighted with a country, that the generality of us are heartily tired of; and some must come for it is evident to all of us, that if our Regiments are ever withdrawn. His Majesty Shah Soojah will soon be unseated. A large force alone can keep so mild, and so unpopular a man, on the throne. It may seem extraordinary that such a blood thirsty and such an unprincipled tyrant, as Dost Mahomed should be preferred to so good, and so humane a man as his present Majesty—nor was the Envoy wrong when he stated that *his* King, (was a good King.) But the reason is obvious—with the exception of a few of the peaceably disposed merchants, the Affghans, divided into numerous clans, have for a series of years lived entirely upon plunder. Every man's hand has been against every man, and a vigorous Government, and time alone, will make them leave off their present propensity for rapine and murder. Lord Auckland could not have done a kinder act, than in placing Shah Soojah on the throne of his ancestors. If Lord Auckland is prepared to maintain him on that throne, for already have the Russians by a dextrous move, threatened the Phœuix King, and already are the minds of Affghans, becoming unsettled, and anxiously are they looking out for the advance of the Russians and return of Dost Mahomed, that justice, and mercy, may again be trampled under foot, and that they again may plunder who ever they like. The Duke said, he would judge of the expedition when it was over, but when will it be over, perhaps not in our days, much less in his, for the Affghans openly declare that when our troops leave, they will pay no further tribute to Shah Soojah. That they prefer us remaining, I have no doubt, for the poor are becoming rich, by rupees drawn from India and thrown away in countless thousands, upon the people of this country. But do you think Shah Soojah would long remain King, if H. M. and the Company's troops were withdrawn—even now independant of the Contingent, we have upwards of 6000 *soldiers* in Affghanistan, and the country is not so quiet as when we first arrived at Caubul. The largest and most powerful clan in the country, the Ghiljees, are again in arms, their Chiefs have returned from the Punjaub with arms and money, Syed Hashem—he of Pushoot, is still in the hills, Sadut Khan, Chief of the Momans is no friend of ours, as we *kindly* turned him out of Lalpoorah and put his unpopular Brother in—in his place. A large sum of money paid annually to the Khyber Chiefs, prevents them from cutting off our communication with Peshawur, and so formidable is their position, that to attack them properly, and with advantage, that gallant officer, Sir R Sale said, it would require two strong Brigades. The King of Bajour has just been turned out by a Chief opposed to us. The Hazareh tribes about Bamian who were peacefully disposed towards us before Dr Lord went there, are now up in arms and there are many other enemies that I could recount, had I time, but is it possible Shah Shooja's Contingent can keep him on the throne a contingent consisting of 5 weak Infantry Regiments and 2 of horse, the latter half starved and badly mounted, tho' they might be of good use, if they were better paid, and armed with

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good matchlocks; one thing is certain that Shah Shoojah must not be left to his fate, nor can the regular troops be kept here, without being relieved; for although a few officers would prefer remaining in this fine climate, yet Government will never study their convenience by ill-treating a few thousand sepoys, who have served them well and faithfully, through this harassing campaign. Sometimes the Envoy talks of sending a Force across that formidable barrier, the Hindoo Koosh to take 'Nazur,' and Bulk, from the King of Bokhara, and give them to the 'Durrag,' Morad Beg of Khoondooz, the *only* powerful Chief that has courted our alliance, and offered to furnish us with his 10,000 horse, if we will assist him against the King of Bokhara, and give him back the abovementioned cities, both which formerly belonged to him. Both Burnes and Lord are anxious for an advance and it seems by no means improbable that before many months elapse an advance upon Bulk may take place, nor is it likely that the Russians will withdraw from Khiva before paying a visit to Bokhara, for Burnes has received much later accounts of them than those which the Mission have received from Abbot, and there is a much greater chance of the Force in Affghanistan being increased than decreased. After all this what benefit have we derived by entering this country, we have weakened ourselves, and now have numerous and powerful Tribes and States at enmity with us—and could bring into the field but a few thousand from our small Army in India, to contend against the myriads, that would be opposed to us—for the Army is small indeed in comparison to the immense extent of territory we now rule over. Again and again that question will intrude. *What has India gained by conquering Affghanistan.*"

Note 1.—Dost Mohomed's Troops when marching about the country, were in the habit of taking the women out of the villages, and when they halted made the villagers find them in every thing they required.

2. Hadgi Khan Kaker (the prisoner,) when proceeding to Bamian, halted near the Fort of a man that he had a quarrel with—he went up to the walls, and begged the Chief to come out and be friends with him again. On the Chief refusing to do so, Hadgi Khan took out a Khoran, and swore upon it in the most solemn, and sacred manner, that if he would come out and be friends he would never again bear any ill-will towards him. On this solemn pledge the Chief came out—and was with all his family instantly murdered and yet when Hadgi Khan shortly afterwards appeared at Dost Mahomed's Durbar; that despicable ruler was afraid to imprison him, though pressed to it by several Chiefs present.

3. Under Dost Mahomed's rule—The Chiefs and heads of villages paid blood money for the power of life and death. Some of the deeds done by these devils are too horrible to relate—retaliation often succeeded and feuds that lasted for many years.

That the Affghans are a cowardly, treacherous, and bloodthirsty race, is well known to every Officer of the Indus Army. The hundreds of murders committed upon our unarmed camp followers, speak volumes for the national character.

At Ghuznee, maddened with liquor, despair and fury, against the invaders, they fought for a short time like demons, for all that they held dear, led on by the *only* gallant Son that Dost Mahomed has and he turned when he had a ball through his cap, and a bayonet, in his cummerbund.

Their boasting is also well known, one instance I will mention, a letter was intercepted from Candahar to Dost Mahommed, stating they had cut off our water, attacked us, constantly harassed us, but to the astonishment of God and the Prophet, the infidels had reached Candahar.

AGRA.—The Lieutenant Governor held a Durbar on the 5th, at which the Vukeel of the Bhurtpoor Rajah and some other Native gentlemen were received.

Colonel Skinner C. B., arrived on the 3rd. The gallant Colonel will remain for some days at the station.

We understand that the Lieutenant Governor has determined on having the Office of the Sudder Board of Revenue removed from Allahabad to this, on Mr R. M Bird's retirement. The Civil Lines, it seems, are the locality destined for the concentration of all the Offices connected with the Government of the N. W. Provinces.

Wolves are again roaming about the Station. They have been observed prowling at night, by several residents, both in the Civil and Military Lines. Though we have not yet heard of any loss of life occasioned by their visits, we think it as well to put our active Magistrate on his guard and to publish a caution to the owners of young children and gram-fed sheep.

The prevalence of Easterly winds has this season been unusually and very disagreeably long. The pleasant process of evaporation has consequently been to a great extent suspended and the heat oppressive.

MADRAS.

THE FRENCH CORVETTE LA CORNALINE.

The French Corvette *La Cornaline* at present in the Roads is, we are informed, a beautiful vessel and in the highest possible order. She carries thirty-two 30-Pounders and has a compliment of 930 Officers and men. When the Corvette saluted the Fort, the English Ensign was run up at the main. The *Cornaline* takes home Le Marquis de St. Simon, late Governor of Pondicherry, touching at Bourbon and St. Helena on her way.—*United Service Gazette, May 8.*

SHIP WELLINGTON.

The kindness of a friend enables us to state that letters have been received from Captain Liddell by the French ship *La Jeune Hortense*, via Pondicherry, announcing the safe arrival of the *Wellington* at the Cape on the 24th February, after an extraordinarily short passage of 35 days, and strange to say conveying London news to the Cape, via Madras, to a later date by three weeks, than they were in possession of direct. Lieutenant Prendergast died on the 31st January but the rest of the passengers were all well. The *Atlas* had arrived at the Cape two days before the *Wellington*.—*Ibid.*

CONDITION OF THE FAMILIES OF H. M. 55TH FOOT.

We know not whether Sir Hugh Gough is aware of the miserable condition of the Families of the men of the 55th Foot, but we would earnestly entreat him either to visit Fort St. George in person or to depute a confidential Staff Officer to draw up a report of the state in which they at present are, for the information of Government. Common humanity demands this, as much as consideration for the health of the Troops, who cannot be expected to escape free, should the deplorably crowded state of the women and children be productive of disease amongst them, and the distress that these poor creatures are now enduring is in truth pitiable to behold. The want of accommodation for the Royal Troops in the Fort is disgraceful to any Government, the barracks are said to be calculated for 1000 men, whereas we are informed that two-thirds that number cannot be accommodated without much crowding and it will hardly be believed that with all the facilities possessed for having a good bathing house in the Fort, the Soldiery have actually *no* means of thoroughly washing their persons, which of all things is so essential to health in this climate, unless it be by bathing in the surf, and this from the multitude of Sharks on the Madras Coast is always attended with fearful danger, whereunto the number of accidents that have occurred most fully testify, are mistaken in our estimate of Colonel Craigie's character as a Commandant, if he do not shew up the above grievances in their true and proper colours.—*Ibid.*

PROPER CONSIDERATION FOR THE COMFORT OF THE ARMY.

Deviation from uniformity in Military Dress ought never to be allowed and tho' we would almost wish to see a Corps of Officers compelled to have their boots cleaned out of the same bottle of *Day of Martin*, we heartily congratulate the Army on Sir Hugh Gough's Order of the 1st Instant permitting Officers "off Duty" to appear without swords during the Evening ride; but Sir Hugh Gough is himself "every inch of him a Soldier" and all his Orders bespeak him the Soldier's friends, tho' he is not to be trifled with either in dress or other matters, as the concluding paragraph of the order referred to very explicity shews.—*Ibid.*

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

We learn from Secunderabad that a serious attack was a few days since made by the Villagers of Cokutapilly on the Jaulna road, upon a party of Grass-cutters of the 1st Cavalry. It seems that the grass-cutters on reaching the neighbourhood of the village had been warned off, but that no attention was thereunto paid, as they had orders to get their grass from that place, and in consequence the villagers in a body attacked them with spears, swords, stones and clubs, which they used most unmercifully on the poor women, one of whom had her arm broken in two places, and four persons were brought into Cantonment on the verge of death. Colonel James, has we hear, represented the matter very strenuously to the Resident, and we therefore feel assured that a recurrence of the like outrage will be prevented, and the Colonel has further with that kind-heartedness which marks his character, extended the hand of relief to the poor sufferers. Our Correspondent is however wrong in supposing that this is the first serious attack made on the grasscutters of our Cavalry, for we well remember some of the grasscutters of the 3d being attacked in like manner about the year 1824 by the villagers and some Seikh Infantry, whom however they completely beat off, and brought away a couple of swords and a matchlock as trophies, tho' two of their number were shot dead and several others wounded. We in last issue noticed the considerate attention of the officers commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force to the comfort of the European Soldiery in permitting them to wear linen Jackets on duty and we are glad to find that the men of H. M. 4th Foot at Bellary, are in like manner allowed to mount Guard in the same dress with Forage Caps, and between saluting hours during the day the Sentries stand with side arms only, which is a great relief to the men. The Sentries also of the Foot Artillery stand with their side arms only, between saluting hours, but continue to wear their Government clothing as usual much to their disgust. Why any difference should have been made between the two Corps, we are at a loss to understand, but at any rate, such ought to be *at once put a stop* to, as causing unnecessary discontent amongst those who are sufferers. We are glad to learn that the Epidemic in the 5th Cavalry has almost entirely disappeared and the horses are again at work after a three weeks rest which their late visitation procured them. The precise number affected is we believe not exactly known as some cases were so slight as not to require particular Medical treatment in the sick stables but the number thereunto removed was 109, which have all recovered except ten, that are still in a state of convalescence. We imagine that the 5th must consider this said epidemic as rather a good thing since they have thereby escaped that greatest of small annoyances a hot weather Inspection. The 5th received 21 young horses from Ossoor on the 21st Ultimo, and a batch of 144 for the 3d Cavalry and A Troop of Horse Artillery, proceeded onward to Sholapore on the 24th, after a halt of two days for shoeing &c. These Remounts are described as generally in fair condition but of the tall long legged kind that we particularly abominate. Major General Woulfe was expected to reach Bellary on the 2d Inst. The Left Wing of H. M's 41st Foot joined its Head Quarters at Belgaum, from Poonah on the 1st Instant; no casualty had occurred on the road and notwithstanding the excessive heat of the weather the men were in the highest health during the march; the only precautions taken being the selection of good ground of encampment and to move sufficiently early to reach the tents every morning by half past seven. The remainder of the 12th Native Infantry arrived from the Eastward per Ship *Ganges* yesterday morning. We regret to learn from Secunderabad that Captain Maclean, Assistant Adjutant General Hyderabad Subsidiary Force has been obliged to quit the Head Quarters of his Division on account of sickness, the Brigadier Commanding the Force has appointed Captain Chambers 1st European Regiment to act in the situation until further orders.—*Ibid.*

European Intelligence.

DEBATE ON SATTARA AFFAIRS.

TO THE EDITOR.

(*From the Asiatic Journal for April.*)

SIR.—The old adage declares "He must be a wise man who knows his own child;" and this came to mind on looking over the speech attributed to me at the General Court of Proprietors of E. I. Stock, on the Sattara case, by your Journal of March. Having been excited in a cause deeply interesting to myself, I am aware of having spoken on that occasion more rapidly than is the custom of those in the habit of addressing public assemblies;—this, in addition to the disadvantage of a voice without much power, may account for the numerous inaccuracies which your reporter has unintentionally fathered upon me. However disagreeable it may by to have them put into general circulation by your valuable Journal, I prefer trusting to the recollection of my friends in the Court of Proprietors for correction, except in the case of certain observations where names of persons are concerned, for whom my respect is too deep to admit even tacitly of the possibility of the remarks attributed to me being correctly reported—I allude to Mr. Elphinstone and Lord Clare. To the former I casually alluded, as the framer of the treaty with the Raja of Sattara, and declared my firm conviction that it was intended to confer the full rights of sovereignty within his territories. In naming Lord Clare, I am reported to have observed that his lordship was ordered home: this is incorrect—I merely said, Lord Clare returned to England and Sir Robert Grant succeeded him as Governor of Bombay.

Your admission of this explanation in your Journal of April will oblige

Yours obediently,
PETER LODWICK, Major-General.

The Oakery, Beckenham,
March 19th 1840.

CHINA.

The papers presented to Parliament, by Her Majesty's command, containing the official correspondence relating to China, we have carefully examined, in the hope of finding there, not only a full exposition of the reasons for the late proceeding of the Superintendent of British trade in China, but some indications, at least, of the opinions entertained by Her Majesty's Government upon this momentous subject. These papers, however, bulky as they are, contain neither the one nor the other. We defy any person to collect from the despatches of Captain Elliot the real principles by which his policy and conduct have been guided; the letters of Lord Palmerston are confined to mere dry matters of technical detail, without a single word of advice or of comment, subsequent to the period when the British functionary began to be embroiled with the Chinese authorities. If Captain Elliot has really been left to the guidance of his own unassisted judgment, and things have been allowed as far as the Home government is concerned, to take their course in China, however culpable such indifference may be, it will mitigate the censure passed by the British public upon the acts of Captain Elliot, who might fairly interpret silence into approval; if, on the other hand, the significant letters of the foreign secretary are intentionally kept back, this proceeding on the part of the Government is not only suspicious, but insulting to Parliament and the country.

The papers consist of a multitude of documents, respecting the transactions in the late Lord Napier's time,—which have little or no connection with questions which now interest the country;—the state of the foreign mercantile community at Canton, to whose bitter party feeling and dissentions, Sir George Robinson attributes (p. 91) the disastrous removal of Lord Napier from Canton;—communications between the local authorities at that port, respecting the settlement of the legal trade, and the proper channel of making grievances know; documents concerning some shipwrecked Japanese, to whom the Chinese authorities are represented to have behaved with singular generosity;—claims of European merchants upon insolvent Hongs;—and lastly, the correspondence connected with the opium trade, and the transactions which grew out of the endeavours of the Chinese Government to put down this execrable traffic. Under this head, the papers are so defective, that, with the exception of the despatches of Captain Elliot, and a few other documents of less importance, they contain no information which has not been already published in this Journal, in the shape of the documents themselves, or abstracts, which, since the commencement of these transactions, we have taken pains to make full and accurate.

Incomplete, therefore, as these papers are, they do not furnish the means of buying a full exposition of the question before the public; but we regret to say that, in their present condition, exhibiting, we must assume, the most favourable aspect of the case, to justify a virtual declaration of war against China, in our opinion, if they do not fully and completely vindicate the Chinese Government, they place the proceedings of the Superintendent and the British traders, with whom he has identified himself, in a most culpable point of view.

In the Royal Commission, appointing Superintendents of the British Trade in China, they are required, in any complaint or remonstrance to the officers of the Chinese Government, to observe "all possible moderation, and cautiously to abstain from all unnecessary use of menacing language, or from making any appeal for protection to our military or naval forces, unless in an extreme case, or the most evident necessity," and they are required constantly to bear in mind, and to impress upon British subjects, the duty of conforming to the laws and usages of the Chinese empire, so long as such laws are administered with justice and good faith, and in the same manner in which they are administered towards the subjects of China, or towards the subjects or citizens of other foreign nations resorting to China. Of Captain Elliot's almost undisguised contempt of these instructions, the papers comprehend numerous proofs.

With respect to the opium trade, it is true, the immediate successors of Lord Napier did not take steps to put a stop to it; they appear to have shut their eyes to transactions to which they were not necessarily privy. But Sir George Robinson on the 5th February 1836, brought the subject to the notice of Lord Palmerston, observing: "Whenever His Majesty's Government direct us to prevent British vessels engaging in the traffic (smuggling), of opium), *we can enforce any order to that effect.*"

When the functions of Chief Superintendedt devolved upon Capt. Elliot, he seems, however, to have viewed this traffic with tenderness Writing to Lord Palmerston, in July 1836, he says: "It has been a confusion of terms to call the opium trade a smuggling trade; it was a formeally prohibited trade." He adds, "this state paper," the Chinese memorial proposing the legalization of the trade, "is a public confession that the Chinese cannot do without our opium." Then, in a kind of prophetic spirit, he says: "Sooner or later, the feeling of independence, which the *peculiar* mode of conducting this branch of the trade has created upon the part of our countrymen in China, will lead to grave difficulties. A long course of impunity will beget hardihood; and at last, some gross insult will be perpetrated, that the Chinese authorities will be constrained to resent; they will be terrified and irritated, and will probably commit some act of cruel violence, that will make any choice but armed interference impossible to our own Government." If any consideration were wanting to induce interference, here was one in the sape of an imminent and proximate danger to life and property. At this time (p. 156), the imports of opium, on British account, had increased to 18,000,000 dollars, or one million in excess of the whole value of teas and silks exported!

When the first movements were made by the Chinese Government towards suppressing this illicit trade, Captain Elliot writes to the Foreign Secretary, that he does not believe the Government to be sincere, but if it be attempted on their part to eject the opium dealers, "every proper effort will be made on the spot to prevent them;" and, he adds, that he intended to place himself, "in his official situation," between them and "an exceedingly critical state of circumstances."

But no room for doubt is left as to the secret part taken by Capt. Elliot to protect the opium trade, by the letter which, at this very time (24 Feb. 1837), he wrote to Lord Auckland, the Governor-general of India, wherein he says: "In the actual state of our commerce with China, the interruption of the opium traffic must have the effect, not merely of temporarily crippling our means of purchasing in this market at all, but undoubtedly of placing us, in respect to the prices of the export staples, completely in the power of what may justly be described to be a co-partnership of native dealers. The failure of the opium deliveries is attended with an almost entire cessation of money transactions in Canton; and in the glutted condition of this market, your Lordship will judge how peculiarly mischievously the present stagnation must operate on the whole British commerce with the empire. And he suggests, as "the most hopefull means" to terminate this "disquieting state of things"—that is, the resistance of the Chinese to opium smuggling—"the frequent and short visits of ships of war to this anchorage, and in the neighbourhood of the points to which the outside trade has extended." He actually writes a letter to Admiral Capel, the Commander-in-chief on the station, requesting him "to order a ship of war to repair to China."

In his dispatch of 18th November 1837, on the subject of some opium edicts, he admits that he had frequently been urged by the governor of Canton to dismiss the opium ships; and he says, "I have invariably replied, on these occasions, that my commission charged me with the superintendence of the trade to Canton; that my government had no formal knowledge of the existence of any other:" although he had, a few months before, made the interruption of that trade a subject of express application to the Governor-general of India, and the Naval Commander-in-chief, in order to its protection! In another despatch, dated the following day, he urges Lord Palmerston to send a letter from himself to the governor, *backed by a Naval force*, to induce him to recommend the legalizing this odious traffic.

As if to crown his strange and vacillating policy, in April 1839, when in durance, to which his own want of tact and caution had subjected him, Capt. Elliot writes thus—that before the arrival of high commissioner, it was his fixed purpose, "either to cause the merchants of his country, engaged in trade at Canton, to make solemn promises that they would obstain from connection with the opium traffic in future, or, on the part of her Majesty's government, to undertake that no reclamation should be made, if they were forthwith expelled." The threats of the commissioner, however, (who had been plainly told, p. 252, to take his own course, as the superintendent had no authority.) he says, changed this "fixed purpose."

We shall resume this subject next month, by which time Parliament will have elicited some further information.—*Ibid*

CONFESSIONS OF A SHY.

COLLECTED BY AN OFFICER OF THE NAVY.

"I HAVE already, sir," continued my narrator, "given you an account of my first essay in smuggling, and many other trips, of varried fortune, succeeded to it along the coast, between the North Foreland and Beachy Head, in which I encountered numerous strange adventures, that in a great measure inured me to a life of peril, and at the same time rendered me cautious and wary. In one of my excursions to Dover, I became acquainted with a little French girl who was *au pension* with a family that at that time were in what might be called affluent circumstances, but unfortunately have since gone to decay, through heavy losses in the *Guinea* trade, in which the father sacrificed his life. Who Louisê de Foe was I could never correctly ascertain; but there were evidently reasons for sending her to England, to be out of the way; and as a handsome provision had been made for her, and she was most kindly treated by her English friends, she did not mourn the absence of parental regard. We were then but children. I was not more than fourteen, and she was rather more than a twelvemonth younger; but still we were precisely of that age when the young affections expand to acts of benevolence and kindness, unrestrained by the way, but perhaps wise, caution of more advanced life. A similarity in our feelings and condition attached us to each other, and every opportunity I could embrace found me at Dover, wandering with Louisê over the lofty hills, and on the very verge of the cliff; and many an evening have we stood on the highest eminence, gazing earnesly at the shores of France, as the last rays of the sun shone brightly upon them.

"I am not going to tell you any love-story, sir; but it is necessary that I should mention these facts to you, in order that I may the more readily explain the manner in which my mind first became interested in national affairs. I have already said Louisê was a French girl, and I must now tell you she was well educated, and with a quickness of perception far beyond her years. The persons with whom she remained had spared no expense to afford her the best instruction; and once I overheard a conversation between two or three individuals, in which strong conjectures were expressed that she was much nearer allied to royalty than was pleasant to several members of the French Court. Now, sir, to the warm imagination of a youth there was something extremely romantic in all this. She might be a young princess! or, at all events, there was a secret which, boy as I was, I resolutely determined to find out. The parents of Louisê (for it was unknown which) were in the

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habit of frequently corresponding with her; and as it was the period in which the seeds of the Revolution were thickly scattering for a future harvest, most of the letters contained allusions to the state of affairs,—and recollections of many of the passages have since served to convince me that the writer was perfectly conversant with all that was occurring in the French metropolis, from the Court to the *tiers etat*,—and he seemed to derive pleasure in unbending his mind from sterner studies to communicate with a child. We read these letters together, and they led us to frequent conversations on the subject, such as a boy and girl would hold; but still, on my part, they wrought most powerfully in inducing me, every time I crossed the water, to make inquiries,—and thus progressively, step by step, I was almost insensibly impelled forward in acquiring information, which was regularly imparted to Louisé: in fact, I became familiar with names and occurrences, and had gained a very fair insight into passing events, from the destruction of the Bastile to the abolition of distinctions in society, and, subsequently, to the swearing to the new Constitution in the *Champs Elysees*.

"It was shortly after this latter event that I made my customary trip to Dover, and, full of eager delight, was anticipating my usual warm reception by Louisé, when I was almost crushed by the intelligence that she had been suddenly sent for to hasten to Paris, and had taken her departure with the messengsr about three weeks before my arrival. I cannot at this moment, sir, describe what I suffered. Louisé was the only one with whom I had ever been thoroughly happy; and our meeting compensated for all that I endured whilst labouring in my hazardous vocation. I am not aware that I ever experienced the sentiment which the world calls "love,"—it was not that which bound me to Louisé.—and although she was somewhat pretty, yet that had no influence over me,—for it was our conversation and mutual confidence that my memory loved to dwell upon, and not her person, as the latter seldom engaged my thoughts. However, she was gone, and now I determined to undertake the first truly independent act of my life; and having collected a sum of money full adequate to my wants, I started for Paris. But it was not till I was standing alone and unknown in the midst of that capital, that I fully called to mind my utter ignorance of any place where I was likely to meet with Louisé; for the messenger who had escorted her from Dover had left no directions where she might be found, nor had he afforded the slightest clue as to her future destiny.

"But I was now in Paris, shook, as it was, with terrible convulsions, and with its streets stained with the blood of its citizens. Yes, sir, I was in the very heart of sanguinary revolution, and that, too, at a period when the nation was alive to the prospect of cementing concord by what was called "The Federation." Ardent in my temperament, and eager to see those about whom I had heard so much, I soon plunged in the popular stream, and floated about wherever it directed me, never for one instant losing sight of the hope that some fortunate occurrence would lead me to Louisé. I had neither friend nor relative in the whole world—if I except Margaret—and therefore there were no bonds, no ties, to restrain me from mixing in the commotions of the times; and I had been educated in a rough school, that had rendered me hardy and fearless. In England I had scarcely ever seen a man of title or distinction; but here, in Paris, I found myself not only in the midst of royalty and wealth, but I also beheld men of exalted rank, from the King to his degraded nobility, placed upon a level with the *canaille*, yet without enjoying a shadow of *their* freedom. I have remained for hours, sir, in the Hall of the Assembly, listening to the harangues of Mirabeau, whose overpowering energy carried all before it; and I, who had nothing to apprehend, have quailed and shuddered when I have beheld the scornful and vindictive fierceness of his look. I have heard Barnave and Maury, and Lameth and Marat, and indeed most of the Deputies, but there were none to surpass Mirabeau. His fearless eloquence was irresistible: it was like the mountain torrent or the avalanche, that not only sweeps away every obstruction, but also overwhelms and annihilates resistance. Sir, I have seen the monarch of that mighty nation—for mighty it most assuredly was, is, and must be—I have seen him enter that Hall, and receive no more respect or attention than the meanest citizen; nay, more—I have heard him reviled and abused by those who were thirsting for his blood. I have witnessed the infuriated rabble gnashing their teeth as he appared, whilst the men who should have sustained him under his appalling difficulties, if only for the sake of the monarchy, and the crown, shrunk meanly and dastardly, with fear and trembling, from their onerous duties.

"I was young, sir, then, and I was obscure, yet what would I not have frequently given to have defended the King from his implacable enemies! and still there was a selfish feeling at work in my heart—a gratification at being on an equally with a monarch. I could not ascend his dignity and station, therefore I was pleased to see him leveled to mine; and such, I believe, were sthe actuating motives that induced many thousands to unite in plotting his downfall. Day after day passed on,—I had wandered through every street in Paris,—and oh! how many horrible atrocities did I witness, where religion no longer governed men's minds, nor could the laws control their actions. Free-will and infidelity had superseded the former, and "physical force" had overcome the latter. Justice there was none, for trial was a mockery; and as a proof that the rabble so considered it, numbers of high-minded and distinguished men, whose honour and integrity rendered them obnoxious to the *sans culottes*, were borne along to the guillotine or the lamp-post, and executed without even knowing the accusation against them. I see you shudder, sir, and well you may; nor can imagination, however vivid, picture the desolating horrors of those times, though I freely admit that the frequency of beholding the dreadful spectacle tended greatly to harden the heart, and to brutalize the faculties. Many and many an hour since then have I called to remembrance the scenes which were acted, in all their fearful atrocity, till my soul has sickened at the retrospect, though I scarcely noticed them at the time of their being perpetrated. Have you ever known what it was to stand on the dizzy edge of a perpendicular cliff, and, looking over, behold the waters, some hundred feet beneath, breaking over the craggy rocks at the base?—"

Hitherto I had remained perfectly silent, listening with intense eagerness to his narrative, which plainly evidenced him a superior man; for though he aimed at nothing extraordinary, yet his voice was frequently modulated to suit his subject, as if the force of nature was carrying him along, and the scenes and occurrences were presented to his mind. His manner of delivery became impressive, without the least appearance of aiming at effect; and now and then there was a degree of solemnity, that gave great weight to his arguments,—for arguments they were, thoughbapro bly he did not design them as such. He paused when he had put the question I have stated, and I certainly felt a degree of relief when I heard myself individually addressed. It broke the bloody web which fancy was weaving over my thoughts, and snatched me from the midst of murder, ruffianism, and slaughter, to the quiet cottage in which I was then seated, and there was a sudden rush of delight to my heart.

"Most certainly, I have been in such a situation," said I, in reply to his inquiry.

"And yet you experienced no apprehension, no fear, though a slight overbalancing, or a giddiness in the head, might have thrown you from that fearful and dangerous height, to be dashed, mangled and torn, and limb-broken, to certain death."

"You make one shudder," exclaimed I, as the shocking catastrophe was vividly pictured.

"That is precisely what I mean," continued he. "You suffered no alarm whilst looking over, but when, in quiet retirement, you thought upon the position in which you stood, a faintness has come over you, and you have trembled at the recollection. Just so it was with me whilst a spectator—and sometimes I was compelled to be an actor—in those sanguinary and lawless acts, where man's lives were played away as a game of chance, and those who took the existence of others promptly and readily staked their own, as if to die was to cease to be for ever. But to return to the 'Federation,'—and perhaps a similar scene was never before since presented to thy eye of the moralist than that which was daily exhibited in the Camps de Mars previous to the celebration, when nearly the whole population of Paris, without distinction of rank, sex, or age, poured forth to prepare that magnificent amphitheatre for the occasion. None but the natives of France could have conceived such a project, or have carried it into execution. Here, indeed, the progress of the levelling mania was carried to the extremes of folly and madness: all distinctions of rank, and wealth, and talent, were utterly confounded. The clergy, borne along by the tide of popular frenzy, worked with the mattock or spade, or wheeled away the earth in the barrows. Delicate females laboured hand in hand with the vilest of their sex. Virtue and vice, innocence and depravity, the royalist and the republican, the thief and the officer of police, the private soldier and his superior—all were promiscuously engaged in manual labour; and as Paris is France, so may the amazing spectacle be considered as the acmé of national debasement. But this notable scheme, sir, was to unite all parties,—to amalgamate fire and water, cold and heat; in fact, in the insanity which ruled the hour, impossibilities were to be effected, and the demons of revolution transformed into angels of light. But these are afterthoughts: I entertained the popular opinions then, and was as full as mad as the rest. From my first entry into Paris, I had assumed the manners and language of the nation, as most likely to accord with my designs of seeking Louisé. I lodged with a widow, in an obscure street, and lived frugally, so that I was at but little expense; and I joined one of the sections in the Champs de Mars, still hoping that, in the general display, I might chance to see the individual of whose safety I so earnestly desired to be convinced.

"A few days previous to the ceremony, when renewed and increased exertions were demanded, I was working with vigour, and my comrade upon the occasion was a cheerful companion; and though but roughly attired, yet from his conversation, he was evidently a man of enterprise, and talend nor could he subdue the stern republicanism of his principles.

"'This is a curious sight, *mon ami*,' said he, as we rested for a few minutes on the handles of our spades, and looked around us. 'Let me see—there cannot be less than 40,000 persons here at work, and many a useful lesson may be learned from this strange spectacle. Look at yon Abbe with his mattock, zealously picking the earth as if he were splitting texts—his thinks he beholds his orders rising again to power—that he is preparing a new foundation for his church. Fool, he does not perceive that he his levelling it with the dust. By his side is a *petit maitre*, so intent upon watching whether he is noticed, that he scarcely fills a shovel in an hour; his vanity is his blood, and like the *pelican*, he lives upon his life-stream; yet his class will continue when the high and mighty are swept away. Remark those barrows, and, observe the old man with his lace ruffles clogged and soiled with dirt—see what a superiority he assumes as he jostles his neighbours, claiming a particular track for his wheel. No, no, *mon ami*, you may perceive that there are aristocrats even amongst the *brouettiers*, and he hopes to change his barrow for a coach. Now, watch that venerable royalist, who scarcely seems to feel his weight of years, so joyously he labours for his king; see how he delves and banks the earth on either side, as if building up a throne. Alas, old man, though dost but dig the grave of monarchy! Look too at woman in her grace and beauty turning up the soil. Oh, this should be some fair garden where responsive nature in her loveliest garb should spread forth flowers in rich luxuriance. Yet, what is it, demanded he with sternness; 'the *Champ de Mars*—the field of blood, and, its foliage shall be watered by the tears of the bereaved. Aye, there directing my attention to a middle-aged, strong-built man, of placid countenance; 'aye, there is the constitutionclase slumbering over his fevered dream of anticipated security; he deceives himself by imagining that the reigning and ruling power can be assimilated to the government of England and its three estates—bah—he will find out by-and-by, when he awakes, that French brass can never nourish English hearts; and that English heads will never grow on French shoulders;' and striking his spade violently into the earth, we resumed our labour.

"The sentiments to which he had given utterance, did not at the moment surprise me! for claiming England as my home, I very naturally accorded with his views; yet, on further reflect, I could not help thinking it somewhat strange that he should have drawn the conclusions which he did. 'You do not think this Federation will produce the desired effect,' said I inquiringly.

"He shrugged his shoulders, but made no reply; and we continued to work some time in silence; but my companion happening accidentally to strike his shin against a barrow, I started at hearing him utter, as if from the very bottom of his heart, a thorough English oath. There was no mistaking it; and conscious that he had betrayed himself, he, like most of our countrymen, when detected in practising deception, looked preeminently ridiculous. Fortunately no one heard or heeded it except myself, and merely gave him a sly glance, and smiled as I remarked, 'You speak the language well for a citizen of France.'

"I will not dwell upon our further conversation? suffice it to say, that though on our return he seemed desirous of avoiding me, yet after time we became better acquainted; and he was the means of introducing me to the Jacobin Club, whose sentiment I imbibed, and whose plans I industriously promoted. You see I am faithful in my narrative, sir,—I promised to be so, and I will fulfil my engagement. The king was doomed—from the very outset doomed, for his brothers and the nobility had deserted him, and were playing the game of foresters on the frontiers; there were no master-spirits in the camp or in the court, to whom the monarch could look for counsel. Lafayette was almost idolized, the destiny of the nation was in his hands, he might have over-ruled the aspect of affairs; but Lafayette was a republican in heart. Talent and energy, and firmness, were confined to the ranks of the democracy, and, bursting from restraint, rioted in wild delirium.

"The day of the Hedication, though in the middle of summer, rose dark, and wet, and gloomy; but nothing could subdue the enthusiasm, of the Parisians, or deprive them of their love of show. I accompanied my English friend—who was in fact none other than the notorious Thomas Paine—to witness the festival. Had the weather been propitious, it would have indeed been a glorious scene, as at one period there could not have been fewer than 300,000 souls gathered within that space. The procession was grand in the extreme—the deputies of the eighty-three departments, with their banners and armed attendants—the national assembly and the royal martyrs—the glittering of arms, and the clang of music—it was calculated to revive the displays of Eastern splendour—but in the midst of the heavy rain to see thousands dancing on the plashy ground, had something in it ridiculous, if not disgusting.

"However, the oaths were taken that were to bind the monarch to his people—the subjects to their king, and cheers loud and long rent the very air, the artillery on the hills announced it to the surrounding country; animosity appeared to be annihilated, and one bond of union seemed to embrace the prince and the peasant. A smile of contempt, mingled with scorn, curled the lip of my companion, as he witnessed this burst of cordiality. I have often had it pictured to me since; it was such a look as the demon of discord would scowl at beholding a promise of peace and happiness.

"The day passed off in enthusiastic delight; in the evening there was a secret assembly at the Club; and from that altar where the king and his people had mutually sworn to adhere to each other, came the conspirators to plot against the monarch's life. Heaven had heard and registered their oaths, but what vow could bind the wretches who had predetermined the sovereign's death. I became disgusted with the proceedings, and withdrew, to wander through the streets of Paris in search of Louisé. But my sudden departure had excited suspicion, and I was watched, fortunately without doing anything that could confirm the feeling against me. This I learned afterwards from Paine, who very kindly informed me of the hazard which I ran; for to be suspected was only the preliminary to condemnation.

"All this time I had carefully concealed my knowledge of the English language; and this enabled me frequently to overhear the conversations of Paine and an Irishman (who went by the name of O'Driscol, though that I afterwards discovered was a mere *nomme du guerre*), which clearly manifested the regicidal intentions of the democrats, and brought many compunctious visitings to my own conscience so that I began to cherish the idea of quitting France, and returning once more to the contraband, especially as I became more and more alarmed and disgusted with the bloody-minded treachery of such men as Sauterre the brewer, and Legendre the butcher, though perhaps there was less danger in their brutal rage, than in the cool speculative calculations of Danton and Robespierre.

"At length, despairing of discovering Louisé, I secretly, as I supposed, took my departure for Calais; but had not got many miles upon the road when I was arrested and brought back a prisoner. Who had denounced me, or what were the charges to be preferred against me, I was ignorant; and for two days I was confined in a dark dungeon of the Temple, without seeing a living person except the individual who brought me a small loaf of coarse bread and a pitcher of water. The seclusion of those two days produced a considerable change in my mind; hitherto I had lived for some time in a perpetual whirl of excitement, but now in the stillness of my dreary solitude, I reflected on the career I had been pursuing, and conviction came strongly and sternly upon me, that it was deeply stained with crime. I knew that Louisé must be attached to the royalist cause, and I looked upon the circumstance of my not being able to find her as a punishment for joining her enemies. The uncertainty of what my future fate was to be, did not so much oppress me, as the probability of my being sent out of the world without having no moment allowed me to make atonement. How many good resolutions did I then form, not through a fear of death, but from an earnest desire to amend my errors. And yet I must own that the thoughts of perishing by the guillotine were rather appalling; and though Paine with his sophitry had trised with no small success to reason me out of apprehensions of an hereafter, yet a few hours of lonely meditation, aided by the never-dying principle within, had done much to overthrow his arguments; and sickly doubt was far more tormenting than reality.

To be continued.

TEMPERANCE AND TAXES.

In Dublin alone four thousand persons forswore the use of whisky in one day; and Father Matthew's pilgrimage through the provinces, preaching of temperance and the reward of virtue to come, has been a succession of triumphs. Doubtless a very remarkable change has been wrought upon the Irish pauper population, even when allowance is made for exaggeration in the reports of the numbers who have taken the pledge of temperance. Perhaps the abstinence may be temporary, and when the fanatical excitement now prevailing has cooled down, the ancient habit will revive with greater vigour than before; but in the meanwhile spirit-dealers are closing their shops and the exciseman is verging towards a sinecurist.

The *Times* sees an incipient insurrection in the abjuration of whisky. Father Matthew is either a wily traitor himself, or in the pay of cunning rebels. Irishmen are plotting when eaceable, and sobriety in the Emerald Isle is symptomatic of a design to overturn the monarchy. The leading journalist must have had Miss Edgeworth's tale of "Ennui" in his mind's eye. The Earl of Glenthorn's agent warned his employer of coming mischief: for, said he, "the people about us are too *hush* and too prudent—it is not in their natures—there's something contriving among them; they don't break one another's heads at fairs as they used to do; *they keep from whisky*," &c. Notwithstanding the *Times* is backed by this authority, we confess no apprehensions of an extensive conspiracy among Father Matthew's disciples. We see no harm, but much good, in the turn which Irish fanaticism has taken for the nonce, and reserve our alarm for the revenue, mingled with pity for the unfortunate Minister of Finance.

The reconstructed Chancellor is indeed to be pitied. Some of his predecessors, Pitt and Perceval for instance, were compelled to face a desperate state of the treasury; but they were backed by an overwhelming majority in both Houses, and could play all sorts of tricks with money-votes and loans, in unobserved security; whilst poor Mr. Baring cannot raise the interest on Exchequer Bills a farthing a day without being attacked as a spendthrift. He is called upon to provide funds for warlike expeditions, and to increase the military and naval force of the country, by the same persons who taunt him with emptiness of purse, and chuckle at his need of new taxes. All this is annoying enough, yet to be expected from an Opposition. The most provoking circumstance attending Mr. Baring's position is the unseasonable inclination for sobriety among the Irish peole. Since the days of Brien Boru the Irish have been dram-drinkers. He who a twelvemonth ago had ventured to prophesy their conversion to temperance, would have been laughed at. Yet, of all the years of their history, in this unfortunate 1840—just when "the only Ministry that ever attempted to do justice to Irelaud" needed all the aid consumption of taxed whisky would produce—they take it into their heads to practice abstinence. Why, their Whig friends had rather they kept St. Patrick's Day once a week, than indulge this inconvenient passion for sobriety. The revenue from Irish spirits was upwards of a million and a half: what is to be done without it? Cannot Lord Palmerston procure an order from Rome to postpone temperance for a twelvemonth? The dispensation from observance of the pledge would give the Chancellor of the Exchequer time to turn round.

Mr. Baring's extraordinary ill luck makes the selection of substitutes for taxation a ticklish duty. He must apprehend a popular prejudice against the use of salt, should that article be chosen, as it is supposed it will be, for the exercise of his taxing powers. Some anti-saline priest will proclaim that "salt seasons dainties, and must be abjured." Even the cattle will refuse it mixed with their fodder. Not without a miracle indeed, but is not Irish temperance a miracle?

Seriously, however, the prevalence of a disposition to obtain from the use of ardent spirits, in this country as well as in Ireland, will occasion much embarrassment, and may render important changes in the system of taxation absolutely necessary. The duty collected on English, Colonial, and Foreign spirits, has been of late years little short of ten millions sterling; of which amount, a large proportion has been paid by the class of consumers who furnish the disciples of temperance. Should any very material reduction of the receipts from this branch of revenue take place, Finance Ministers will lose reliance on the productiveness of taxes on articles even of general consumption, seeing that, without warning, they may be deprived of a considerable income which long experience had taught them to consider sure. We suspect that many will begin to think seriously of a property-tax as the safest source of public income. It is even now difficult to suggest any other means of supplying the deficiency in the revenue. Most articles of general consumption are taxed as heavily as they will bear. The stamp-duties are already oppressive. A reduction of the sugar-duties is demanded. Where, if not from the land, is the Chancellor of the Exchequer to obtain the means of supplying the deficiency arising from the sobriety and distress of the people?—*Spectator.*

—The *Monmouth Merlin* states that the five Chartist convicts who were sentenced to transportation for life were last Friday removed from the county gaol to the Millbank Penitentiary in London.

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